

# MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD FALL ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR—JACKSON.

VOL. 1,

PLYMOUTH, IND. JULY 10, 1856.

NO. 35.

## Business Directory.

**THE MARSHALL DEMOCRAT,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY  
**T. McDONALD, AND H. B. DICKSON.**

**TERMS:**  
If paid in advance.....\$1.50  
At the end of six months.....2.00  
It delayed until the end of the year.....2.50

**ADVERTISING:**  
One square (ten lines or less), three weeks.....1.00  
Each additional insertion.....25  
1 Column three months.....5.00  
1 Column six months.....8.00  
1 Column one year.....12.00  
2 Columns three months.....8.00  
2 Columns six months.....12.00  
2 Columns one year.....18.00  
3 Columns three months.....12.00  
3 Columns six months.....18.00  
3 Columns one year.....24.00  
1 Column one year.....45.00  
Yearly advertisers have the privilege of one change free of charge.

## The Democrat Job Office.

Our Job Department is now supplied with an extensive and well selected assortment of new styles plain and fancy.

## JOB TYPE.

Which enables us to execute, on short notice and reasonable terms, all kinds of Plain and Ornamental

## JOB PRINTING!

NEAT, FAST AND CHEAP!

—SUCH AS—

CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, CATALOGUES, AND IN SHORT, BLANKS OF EVERY VARIETY AND DESCRIPTION. Call and see specimens.

**PLYMOUTH BANNER, BY W. J. BURNS,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**BROWNLEE & SHIRLEY, DEALERS IN**  
Dry Goods and Groceries, first door east of  
Michigan street,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**BROOK & EVANS, DEALERS IN DRY**  
Goods and Groceries, corner Michigan and  
La Porte streets,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**C. PALMER, DEALER IN DRY GOODS &**  
Groceries, south corner La Porte and Mich-  
igan streets,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**N. H. OGLESBEE & CO., DEALERS IN**  
Dry Goods & Groceries, Block Store, Mich-  
igan street,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**MRS. DUNHAM, MILLINER & MANTUA**  
Maker,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**BROWN & BAXTER, DEALERS IN**  
Stoves, Tinware, &c.,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**H. R. PERSHING & CO., DEALERS IN**  
Drugs and Medicines,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**A. DAM VINNEDGE, WHOLESALE**  
and Retail Grocer,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**W. M. L. PIATT, MANUFACTURER OF**  
Cabinet Ware,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**S. LUYER, FRANCHIS, HOUSE CARPEN-**  
ter & Joiner,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**M. W. SMITH, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,**  
West side Michigan st., Plymouth, Ind.

**ELLIOTT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF**  
Wagons, Carriages & Plovers, Plymouth, Ind.

**COLLINS & NICHOLS, MANUFACTUR-**  
ers of Sash &c.,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**JOHN D. ARMSTRONG, BLACKSMITH,**  
south of the Bridge,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**BENJ. BENTS, BLACKSMITH,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**A. K. BRIGGS, BLACKSMITH,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**EDWARDS' HOTEL, BY W. C. EDWARDS,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**A. C. CAPRON, ATTORNEY & COUN-**  
sel at Law,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**CHAS. H. REEVE, ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
& Notary Public,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**H. ORACE CORBIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**C. A. HUGES, ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**SAM. B. CORBALEY, NOTARY PUBLIC,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**D. BROWN, GENERAL LAND AGENT**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**THEO. A. LEMON, PHYSICIAN, SUR-**  
GEON & Druggist,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**RUFUS BROWN, PHYSICIAN & SUR-**  
GEON,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**S. HIGGINBOTHAM, PHYSICIAN & SUR-**  
GEON,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**J. W. BENNET, PHYSICIAN & SUR-**  
GEON,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**KLINGER & BRO. DEALERS IN LUMBER**  
etc.,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**HENRY PIERCE, DEALER IN CLOTH-**  
ing & Furnishing Goods, Plymouth, Ind.

**USTIN FULLER, MANUFACTURER**  
And dealer in Flour,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**HENRY M. LOGAN & CO., DEALERS IN**  
Lumber, &c.,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**JOSEPH POTTER, SADDLE & HARNESS**  
Maker,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**AMERICAN HOUSE, G. P. CHERRY &**  
Son, Proprietors,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**BARBERING AND HAIRDRESSING, BY**  
Alfred Billows,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**J. E. WESTERVELT & CO., DEALERS IN**  
Dry Goods & Groceries,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**CLEVELAND & HEWETT, DEALERS**  
in Dry Goods, etc.,.....Plymouth, Ind.

**J. H. CASE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**SALOON, BY S. EDWARDS,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**DR. J. J. VINALL, HOMEOPATHIST,**  
Office over Palmer's store, Plymouth, Ind.

**J. HUME, HARNESSE MAKER,**  
Plymouth, Ind.

**J. WESTERVELT & CO., MANUFACTUR-**  
ers of Lumber,.....Plymouth, Ind.

## Original Poetry.

**FADELESS IS A LOVING HEART.**

Written for the DEMOCRAT.

Sunny eyes may lose their brightness,  
Nimble feet forget their lightness,  
Pearly teeth may know decay,  
Raven tresses turn to gray,  
Cheeks be pale and eyes be dim,  
Faint the voice and weak the limb;  
But though youth and strength depart,  
Fadeless is a loving heart.

Like the little Mountain flower,  
Peeping forth in wintry hour,  
When the Summer's breath is fled,  
And the grander flow'rets dead;  
So when outward charms are gone,  
Brighter still doth blossom on,  
Despite old time's destroying dart,  
The gentle, kindly, loving heart.

Wealth and talent will avail,  
When on life's rough sea we sail,  
Yet the wealth may melt like snow,  
And the wit no longer glow—  
But more smooth we'll find the sea,  
And our course the fairer be,  
If our pilot when we start  
Be a kindly, loving heart.

Age in worldly wisdom old—  
Ye who bow the knee to gold,  
Dost this earth as lonely seem  
As it did in life's young dream,  
Ere the world had clouded o'er  
Feelings good and pure before—  
Ere ye sold it mammon's mart,  
The kinder yearnings of the heart.

Grant me heaven, my earnest prayer,  
Whether life of ease or care,  
Be the one to me assigned,  
That each coming year may find,  
Loving thoughts and gentle words,  
Twined within my bosom chords,  
And that age may but impart  
Riper freshness to my heart.

MINNIE.

**ADDRESS OF H. WARD BEECHER.**

A mighty gathering of the Saints took place,  
Down in the East, that land of bogus grace.

All sexes, classes, colors, all of every hue,  
Black, white and yellow, orange, green and blue.

Such an assembly nowhere can be found,  
Save, and alone, upon New England's ground.

The pious Beecher—thus addressed the crowd  
In language not very long but loud:

"My friends, to meet you here I'm truly glad,  
And not to meet you, would have made me sad.

It moves my heart and hand and head and heel,  
To see among you so much fervent zeal.

For the dark negroes, and our holy cause,  
The cause of Kansas, and of higher laws.

We have a glorious mighty work to do—  
A work we must keep steadily in view.

To free the world from slavery's cruel chains,  
With all its wrongs and sorrows, woes and pains.

And Kansas is to us the battle field,  
Therefore we cannot, dare not, must not yield.

We meet to-day, our Mission to extend,  
And of our means supplies to Kansas send.

Our brethren there call loudly for our aid,  
It must be quickly sent, and not delayed.

Hunger and cold, nakedness they've borne,  
They have learned their State is quite forlorn.

They have alone sold the slavery power,  
Which told that it could crush them in an hour.

So self devoted are they to our cause,  
They own no power, and disregard all laws.

They truly are, more than a Spartan band;  
The honor, pride and glory of our land.

Men of unobscured place they surely are,  
Of pious sublime, and mighty men in war.

On Kansas plains their dreadful cohorts form,  
Their tread an earthquake, their breath a storm.

Far from their sight the "Border Ruffians" fly,  
For well they know, to meet them is to die.

Then send them aid, no matter what it cost,  
And send it soon, or our great cause is lost.

My voice is now for war, as you will hear;  
I am for peace, when peace is not too dear.

This war, I tell you, is a holy war,  
Not like John Brown's—but is greater far.

Be up and doing then, while it is day,  
For the time is short, and running fast away.

To strike one fatal blow, is now the time;  
We must our talents, means and energies combine.

A time for mighty deeds, and not for trifles,  
To great salvation by our good SHARP'S RIFLES.

'Tis a good Gospel, brief and to the point,  
Cutting thro' brain and marrow, bone and joint;

Can reach the sinner's heart a mile away,  
And make the hardened Border Ruffian pray.

One copy of it surely is not dear—  
But five and twenty dollars so I hear;

And five and twenty copies I will send,  
To Kansas now, our mission to defend.

And who will aid me in this pious work?  
Speak out my friends and don't the question shirk.

Then up arise a pious saint and said,  
"One copy I will send to Kansas far.

To do good service in this holy war,  
Ah, thank you sir—pray give what is your name?

My name is North—my father's was the same.  
Well doth go forth my noble North, go forth,

And teach those Southern despots there is yet a  
North.

Another said two copies he would send,  
One for himself—the other for a friend.

Your name. My name is Killen. A proper name,  
indeed.

A name to make the Ruffians quake and bleed.  
You'll kill'em off by scores, I have no doubt,

And put the Border Ruffian host to rout.  
Who next to Kansas, now, will send relief?

Our time is precious, and we must be brief.  
Three copies I will send, and one I'll And I!

And I!

We'll each send four, and five, and six, or die,  
When rose a shout that made the welkin ring.

A spinsters squeak'd 'La! what a glorious thing!  
I'd like to go to Kansas, and to fight,

For the dear Negroes, and for women's right.  
When Beecher spoke—"The work goes bravely on,

I think, my friends, the battle is half won.  
My heart goes warm with zealous holy fire—

To go to Kansas, I've a half desire.  
We must our talents, means and time employ.

This monster sin of slavery to destroy;  
Nor cease our efforts till the work is done;

Uproot this evil from beneath the sun.  
Fight on, my friends, the battle is the Lord's,

Use Colt's revolvers, fuses, swords;  
Use all the means you can to win the day,

And win it sure we must. NOW LET US PRAY.

## OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL.

[From the Monthly Rainbow.]

Of all the public buildings in this country,  
none equals in interest the State House  
or, as it is now more generally styled, "In-  
dependence Hall."

This venerable building was commenced  
in 1729 and completed in 1734. The ar-  
chitect who furnished the plan of the edi-  
fice was Dr. John Kearsely, who also drew  
that of Christ Church, where Washington  
worshipped, when a resident of Philadel-  
phia. E. Wooley was the builder. In its  
first construction, it is stated, no place was  
assigned for the stairs, and to remedy the  
mistake, the great stairway was made so  
disproportionate. The original cost of the  
building was £5,600.

In 1774, the base of the woodwork of  
the steeple being found in a state of decay,  
it was deemed advisable to take it down,  
and only a small belfry was left to cover  
the bell for the use of the town clock—  
Thus it remained until 1828, when a new  
steeple was erected, as much like the for-  
mer as circumstances would admit. With-  
in this steeple there is now an excellent  
clock, the four dial-plates being of ground  
glass. At night these plates are illumina-  
ted. The hours are struck on a heavy  
clear-toned bell.

On a bright Summer day, the panoram-  
ic views of the city, from this steeple, are  
exceedingly diversified and beautiful—the  
brighly waters of the Delaware sparkling in  
the sunlight and whitened with canvas—  
the domes, spires, cupolas, turrets, and  
towers—the green lovely squares—the in-  
numerable lines of brick and stone build-  
ings, with here and there fresh green trees  
peeping up towards the blue canopy—these  
together with the bustling crowds in the  
streets, present scenes far different from  
those which might have been witnessed  
(with the aid of a balloon) from the same  
height and the same locality in 1677, when  
a ship, on her first cruise from England to  
Carthage, veering in here, "struck the  
trees with her sails and spars." The site  
of the present beautiful and prosperous city  
of Philadelphia, was at that time described  
as "a bold, high shore, called Coaquan-  
ock." It is stated, however, that the pas-  
sengers on board this vessel, as soon as  
they saw this charming site, exclaimed,  
"What a fine place for a town!" It was un-  
doubtedly, even at that time, the finest por-  
tion of the immense domain of forty thou-  
sand square miles which Penn received as  
an equivalent for claims due to his father.

The east room of the first story of the  
Old State House is now very appropriately  
called the "Hall of Independence." The  
west room has been for many years occu-  
pied by the Court of Common Pleas. The  
east room of the second story is conveni-  
ently fitted up for the Select Council. The  
former was the Senate Chamber of the first  
Congress; in the latter, the Committees of  
Congress in 1776, met to prepare their  
various reports. The "Lobby," on this floor,  
(which at that time extended the entire  
length of the whole building east of the  
landing) immediately after the Battle of  
Brandywine, was fitted up as a temporary  
hospital for those who were wounded in the  
fight. This same "Lobby," too, subse-  
quently served as a prison for the Ameri-  
can officers who were captured at the Bat-  
tle of Germantown. The whole of this story  
was for many years leased by the Gen-  
eral Government, and used for the sittings  
of the United States Circuit and District  
Courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylv-  
ania. It was also on this floor, we may  
here add, where the Convention which met  
to form the Federal Constitution held its  
sessions, the street pavement along its  
Chesnut street having been covered with  
earth to silence the rattling of wheels.

When the regular sessions of the Penn-  
sylvania Assembly were held in the State  
House, the Senate occupied this floor; and  
the lower house the Hall of Independence.  
These halls of legislation and litigation  
were not, however, always restricted to  
grave debate and legal rule; but they were  
occasionally devoted to joyous banqueting,  
on which occasions the long tables "ground-  
ed" with fat and sweet things; to say noth-  
ing of strong and fiery waters. Some of  
these "fast" feasts are recorded by Mr.  
Watson, in his "Annals," among which  
are the following:

In 1736, soon after the edifice was com-  
pleted, William Allen, the Mayor, made a  
feast at his own expense, to which all stran-  
gers of note were invited. This was de-  
scribed as "the most elegant entertainment  
ever given in these parts."

In 1756 the Assembly then in session,  
on occasion of the arrival of the new Gov-  
ernor Denny, gave him a great dinner, at  
which were present "the civil and military  
officers and clergy of the city."

And, in 1774, when the first Congress  
met in Philadelphia, the gentlemen of the  
city, having prepared them a sumptuous  
entertainment, met at the City Tavern, and  
thence went in procession to the dining  
hall of the State House, where about five  
hundred persons were feasted, and the

toasts were accompanied by music and  
"great guns."

The two wings were added as late as  
1736—40. For many years the public  
papers of the colony, and afterwards of the  
city and State, were kept in these wings,  
without the fire-proof security they now  
possess. About the year 1824, owing to  
their manifest insecurity, the former two-  
story brick wings were torn down, and their  
places supplied by those now there. In the  
olden time, such important papers as re-  
sulted from the prothonotaries were kept at their  
offices, at their family residences. When  
the western wing was pulled down, and the  
present cellars were being dug, a keg of  
flints was found, at the depth of four or  
five feet. The wood was entirely decayed,  
but the impression of the keg was distinct  
in the loam ground. Near to the keg was  
found at the same depth the entire equip-  
ments of a sergeant—a sword, musket, cas-  
ket, box, buckles, &c. A dozen bomb-  
shells, filled with powder, were also found.  
Two of these, as a freak of the mason's lads,  
were told by Mr. Watson, are now actu-  
ally walked into the cellar wall on the south  
side. "But for this explosion," adds,  
"a day might come when such a discovery  
would give circulation to the Guy Faux  
and Gunpowder Plot story."

In the east wing, on the first floor, are  
now the offices of the Prothonotary of the  
Supreme Court of the State, the Register  
of Wills, the Recorder of Deeds, and the  
Clerk of the Orphans' Court. The room  
of the Supreme Court for the eastern dis-  
trict of Pennsylvania is in the second story.  
In the west wing, first story, are the  
offices of the sheriff, the Court of Common  
Pleas, the Clerk of the District Court, and  
the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.  
In the second story are the offices of the  
County Auditor, the County Treasurer,  
and the County Commissioners.

The buildings on the southwest corner  
of Chestnut and Fifth is the City Hall—  
Here are the Mayor's Court and offices, the  
offices of the City Clerk, the City Treas-  
urer, the Watering Committee, the Commis-  
sioner of City Property, the City Commis-  
sioner, &c.

In the building on the southeast corner  
of Chestnut and Sixth are the rooms of the  
Nisi Prius and District Courts, and the  
Court of Quarter Sessions. The Law Li-  
brary is in the second story. This was the  
"Old Congress Hall," where at one time  
assembled the collective wisdom of the na-  
tion.

The world-renowned Hall of Independ-  
ence—that hall in which the representa-  
tives of the then infant nation met and ad-  
opted, and signed the memorable "Declara-  
tion"—is the most interesting portion of  
the venerable edifice. Mr. Moran, the gen-  
tlemanly and intelligent Superintendent,  
takes great pleasure in receiving visitors,  
and in answering the inquiries of the curi-  
ous. He is admirably fitted for his office;  
invariably courteous to the courteous; but  
what is of about equal importance, he can  
be firm; and, if occasion demand, sufficient-  
ly rough; with rowdies, whether in broad-  
cloth or rags.

The Old Hall does not appear in its origi-  
nal wainscoted and paneled style, the re-  
mains of which are now only to be seen  
in the entry and stairway; for when, in  
1823, it was appropriately made an audi-  
ence chamber for Lafayette, on his visit  
to Philadelphia, all the former interior fur-  
niture, of benches and forms occupying the  
floor, were removed to afford more room.  
In 1854, the Hall was newly and elegantly  
fitted up; and now contains a large and in-  
teresting collection of portraits of the most  
illustrious men of America, and of many  
distinguished foreigners. There are three  
of Washington—one, copied by Woodside  
from Stuart's, the fame of which was  
made by the Journeyman Cabinet Makers  
of Philadelphia as the procession commem-  
orative of the Centennial Anniversary of the  
birth of the Father of his Country was  
passing through the streets of the city; in-  
other, taken by James Peel, the frame of  
which was made by the order of the vena-  
ble John Binns, from some of the timbers  
of the old frigate Constitution; and another,  
woven at Lyons, France, in silk, in the Jac-  
quard Loom of Messrs. Pons, Philippe,  
and Vibert, and by them presented to the  
City of Philadelphia. Among the other  
portraits are those of William Penn, Martha  
Washington, John Hancock, Thomas Jef-  
ferson, John Adams, Gen. Warren, Charles  
Carroll, Lafayette, Admiral Penn, (fath-  
er of William) Hernando Cortes, Alexander  
Hamilton, Red Jacket, Dr. Franklin, Com-  
Decatur, Baron Steuben, Andrew Jackson  
and Capt. John Paul Jones.

There are many other objects of great  
interest in this Old Hall of Independence,  
the first that strikes the attention of the vi-  
sitor, on entering, being the Statue of Wash-  
ington, about ten feet high, carved in wood  
by William Rush, (a member of Washing-  
ton's army) canopied by a large gilt eagle,  
(also carved by Rush) with extended wings,  
and bearing in its talons "the great globe  
itself." On the pedestal are the words of

Col. Henry Lee of Virginia—"First in War,  
First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of  
his Countrymen."

In the centre of the Hall is suspended  
from the ceiling the identical Chandelier—  
with its antique cut glass drops—which  
illuminated the room on the night of the  
immortal "Declaration." Here may also  
be seen a portion of that antique Christ  
Church pew in which sat Washington, La-  
fayette, and Franklin; and a portion of the  
stone step from which Independence was  
proclaimed.

One of the most ingenious curiosities in  
the Hall, is the Chair made in 1838, by or-  
der of the Board of Commissioners of the  
late District of Kensington. It is, in fact,  
itself quite a museum of curiosities. Among  
the materials out of which it was construct-  
ed is a portion of mahogany beam from a house  
built in 1496, for Christopher Columbus—  
the first house built in America by Euro-  
peans. The Chair also contains fragments  
of the Treaty Elm; of Penn's cottage, in  
Lancaster County; of the U. S. frigate Consti-  
tution; of the ship of the line Pennsylvania;  
and one of the group of walnut trees that  
formerly stood in front of the Old State  
House. There are also inserted in this in-  
genious piece of furniture, portions of cane-  
seating from a chair once the property of  
William Penn, and a lock of the late Chief  
Justice Marshall's hair.

Near the center of the Hall, elevated up-  
on a beautiful pedestal is the famous old  
Liberty Bell—the first to ring in jubiliant  
and resounding tones, the glad tidings of  
Independence. The bands binding together  
the historic rods, have upon them, in re-  
minded letters, the names of the signers of  
the Declaration of Independence. Around  
the summit of the pedestal is an elaborate-  
ly carved representation of the American  
Flag, the Stars and Stripes being painted  
in natural colors. Around the base there  
is a tasteful iron railing, and the whole is  
surmounted by a fine specimen of the  
American Eagle. It is a singular fact that  
this bell—the first set up in the steeple of  
the venerated State House—should have  
had for its motto, "Proclaim LIBERTY  
throughout all the land unto all the inhabi-  
tants thereof;" and it is also still more sin-  
gular, as remarked by Watson, that, from  
the situation of Congress, then legislating  
beneath its peals, it was also the first in  
the United States to proclaim the news of  
the Declaration of Independence. The bell  
was imported from England in 1752; but  
being cracked in the trial ringing, it lost  
its fatherland tones, and by recasting, re-  
ceived New World cadences. The bell was  
re-cast under the direction of the then  
Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, Isaac  
Norris, and to him we are no doubt indebted  
for the remarkable motto so indicative  
of its future use. In reference to the re-  
casting, Mr. Norris says: "They (Messrs.  
Pass & Snow) have made a good bell,  
which pleases me much that we should first  
venture upon, and succeed in, the greatest  
bell for aught I know, in English America;  
surpassing, too, the imported one, which  
was too high and brittle." The weight was  
2,25 lbs. Sometime after it proclaimed,  
in merry peals, the glad tidings of Liberty  
in the United States, it was fractured, and  
it is placed, with appropriate surroundings,  
in the venerated old Hall—a sacred mem-  
orials of the olden time.

A brief history of the maturing, passing,  
and signing of the Declaration of Independ-  
ence will not be out of place here.

On the 6th of May, 1776, John Adams  
moved a resolution recommending the col-  
onies "to adopt such governments as would  
be in the opinion of the representatives of the  
people, best conduce to the happiness and  
safety of their constituents, and of Ameri-  
ca." After a hard struggle, this resolu-  
tion passed on the 15th of the same month  
and preluded Lee's daring resolution of the  
7th of June following, declaring the disso-  
lution of the connection with Great Britain.  
On the ever memorable FOURTH OF JULY,  
the Declaration of Independence, with but  
few alterations from the words of Thomas  
Jefferson, passed. Patrick Henry, it may  
here be remarked, had predicted the separa-  
tion of the colonies from the mother coun-  
try long before others even dared to think  
of it—(about, at any rate)—and he was  
also the first man who gave utterance to  
the words, "declaration of independence."

But, to return to the Declaration, in Inde-  
pendence Hall. The committee chosen to  
prepare it was composed of Thomas Jef-  
ferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin,  
Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Living-  
ston. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were  
deputed a sub-committee to draft the in-  
strument, and the former did so at the in-  
suggestion of the latter. The Declaration  
did not pass without a most strenuous op-  
position; but Mr. Adams overcame all ar-  
guments offered against it, by an over-  
whelming torrent of eloquence. "The  
great pillar of support to the Declaration of  
Independence," years afterwards said Jef-  
ferson, "and its ablest advocate and cham-  
pion, was John Adams." His speech on  
the subject is said to have been unrivalled.

Daniel Webster, in one of his greatest or-  
ations, did honor to the style and sentiments  
of the elder Adams, in alluding to this  
brilliant and overpowering oratorical effort,  
saying that the brave patriot-orator spoke  
right on, and that the torrent of his man-  
ly reasoning carried conviction along with  
it. Mr. Webster, in giving what we may  
suppose (and what many persons after-  
wards did really suppose) to be a portion  
of Mr. Adams's speech, concluded as fol-  
lows: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive  
or perish, I am for the Declaration! Liv-  
ing, it is my living sentiment, and, by the  
blessing of God, it shall be my dying sen-  
timent—Independence now, and Independ-  
ence FOREVER!"

We mentioned above that the declara-  
tion did not pass without opposition. The  
facts